### ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT PRIMARY NOMINATIONS.

System Proposed for Connecticut Now in Use in One or Another Form in Third of States of Union -- Voters of 26 States Nominate United States Senators Directly-Interesting State-The statements and explanations vere as follows:

FIRST DIRECT PRIMARY.

The first direct primery election of any importance in the United States was held in Crawford county, Pennsylvania (in which is the city of Meadville), as the result of a vote to that end passed in the Republican County convention there in 1860.

This was of course purely voluntary and determined the nominees of the Republican party only.

Several attements were made to relectors because the convention were the convention which is the city of the convention was direct primaries will first solve the didacy for any one of the three specified positions which all the cities would have a convention which is the city of the convention was anti-Governor. Lieuten family they arose one morning to find anti-Governor and Congressman-at-large from them.

How the Debt Was Collected.

In the home of a certain influential family they arose one morning to find anti-Governor them.

It is not improbable, the conventions themselves are retained and all other state officers are the convention than the primary law and constructions themselves are retained and all other state of find and the situation of nominations for Governor. Lieuten family they

Republican party only.

Several attempts were made to return to the convention system, but the paeprs an undesirable influence over nominations.

That it would impair a right

cable to practically all elective officers from governor down. This was passed in Mississippi in that year. Thereafter direct primary legislation has been proposed with increasing frequency in a rapidly increasing number of states until two-thirds of the states of the Union now have the distance of the Union now have the distance of the Union now have the distance of their individual choice is sought to be secured.

MANDATORY IN THESE STATES.

1. States having mandatory laws covering practically all officers:
Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, 2. States having optional laws covering practically all officers:
Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, (The Michigan law has been adopted for state officers and by most localities for local officers.)
3. States having mandatory laws covering practically all except state officers: 1. States having mandatory laws

party rules require direct nominations about one-half of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states either legally require the direct primary for certain localities or make the system optional.

In another third no provision is made

for nominations by direct vote.

The movement is sweeping the country with a rapidity almost incredible when the opposition which it has inevitably met is borne in mind.

NEW ENGLAND LAGGARD. good reason to be proud of her reluc-tancy, but the reform will as surely prevail as did the similarly opposed prevail as did the similarly opposed secret ballot laws of recent years.

That the voter should individually nominate as directly as he elects his public servants is too fundamentally right to be long without expression in the statute book after the voter stops to think and he is stopping for that purpose in ever increasing numbers daily.

No state after once trying the method in any form has, ever taken a single backward step, except Montana. Montana in 1907 repealed a law passed in 1905 which provides an optional direct primary for certain county officers and delegates to county conventions. While it is always possible and frequently easy to find persons who know any amount of fatal objections to a direct primary law it should be borne in mind that equally intelligent objectors to the present method are rather numerous and quite as plain spoken. The best test of the popularity of a law is that while constantly criticized it still remains upon the statute books and this is pre-eminently true of direct primary laws everywhere.

It is not claimed that they always nominate the best men. No law or practice ever did or ever will. The present one certainly does not always accomplish that millenial result. It is No state after once trying the meth-

accomplish that millenial result. It is only claimed that with a direct primary only claimed that with a direct primary law every single elector may more certainly than in any other known way have as much voice as any other elector in nominating his ocers. The fundamental principle of Democratic government is that the government shall be not the ideally best attainable but that which the most people want. This direct primaries bring about more surely than any other method and that is their object. They let the people into the kitchen and living rooms of their political house instead of confining them to the top story and the attic.

BELIEVE IN PEOPLE.

The commission desires to go on record as having supreme confidence in the electorate of the State of Connecticut and as desiring to make it as easy as possible for every one of them to have as much voice as much voice. to have as much voice as every other one in selecting its officers.

An officer or a representative nom-inated in this way is answerable only to the people and not to a nominating

The attempt in many of these primary laws to modify the constitutional provision for the choice of U. S. Senators is one of their most interesting features and an eloquent sign of the ndum votes have been taken

upon the subject during recent years in the states of California, Nevada, and Illinois. In each case the proposition that U. S. Senators should be elected by the people has prevailed by an enormous majority.

U. S. SENATORS DIRECTLY.

Senators are now practically nominated by the people in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippl, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Oregon, Illino's. Wisconsin, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, Montana, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma and Michigan, The House of Representatives has five times since 1893 passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amending for the election of senators by the people, and a Senate committee of the people of the people in Virginia, South No more have the smaller towns as usual to the booth marks the name appears on his party list. He then of the candidate when there was any competition.

The House of Representatives has five times since 1893 passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amending the people, and a Senate committee of the people of the U. S. SENATORS DIRECTLY.

dom refused to return.

This voluntary system of direct nomination spread slowly in the country and mostly through the South, but did not become the subject of mandatory laws until 1899 when, after a study of its beneficial results as practiced elsewhere, the County of Hennepin, Minnesota, in which is the city of Minnesotis, secured the passage of a law making the nomination of county officers by direct primaries obligatory upon the principal parties.

Similar local laws were enacted in other states, but it was not until 1902 that we find a state wide law applicable to practically all elective officers from governor down. This was passed in Mississippi in that year. There-

another in mistakes, nor often in any direction, and it is not public and open talk, but private suggestion that is really dangerous. If the arguments which influence convention nominations could be made as public as the attitude of the press is the objection attitude of the press is, the objection to them would largely disappear. If a candidate dislikes the statements or a candidate dislikes the statements or the silence of a newspaper, the remedy is far nearer to his hand than when what is said or not said to delegates determines his fate. When the peo-ple can effectually express their indi-vidual preferences after public as dis-tinguished from private discussion, the political millennium is near at hand.

officers:
Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania.
4. States having mandatory laws covering certain localities or officers:
California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee.
5. States having optional laws covering certain localities or officers:
California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island.
In addition to these practically all of the southern states have party rules providing direct primaries for nearly all nominations.
About one-third of the states of the union containing about one-half of the population of the country employ the direct primary system for most of their elective officers.
Including the southern states where party rules require direct nominations about one-half of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states either legally require the direct method. Almost one-third of the states either legally require the direct method. Almost one-third of the states either legally require the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states either legally require the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are using the direct method. Almost one-third of the states are u rogatives, and we know that nothing causes greater alarm than a claim of danger to them, whether that claim be prompted by a disinterested and genuine interest or not, and so we address

The claim, of course, means that the nominations which are to be accomplished by a direct vote will no longer be the product of conventions, where the product of conventions, where be the product of conventions, where each town of the district involved has hitherto had a voice with every other town. These voices, however, are not equally potent, because nearly half of the towns in this State have in the principal conventions but half as many delegates as the other towns, although the first named towns are often the largest, and representation by population is to a certain degree allowed also, while, in addition to all of this, Senatorial districts are frequently represented, so that the towns cannot at present be said to have really equal influence upon nominations. Sometimes quite the contrary is true. But the alarm cry by which effective opposition to direct primaries is sought to be created is that through them it would be possible for the thickly populated places, or, to put the claim into language more familiar, the cities can out-vote the course theoretically true, but let us consider first, whether it is but let us consider first, whether it is the proposed law is and right here but let us consider first, whether it is to the proposed law is and right here but let us consider first, whether it is to the principal and such a very but let us consider first, whether it is to produce the produce of the principal necessary by the alternation as matter of course, and no onestuposes that this State at every elections as matter of course, and no onestuposes that this State at every elections as matter of course, and no onestuposes that this State at every elections as matter of course, and no onestuposes that this would happen were it not represent decision as matter of course, and no one-supposes that this would happen were it not represent decision as matter of course, and no one-supposes that this would happen were it not represent decision as matter of course, and no one-supposes that this supposes that this would happen were it not represent decision as matter of course, and no one-supposes that this supposes that this supposes that this would happen were it not represent decision as can out-vote the country towns.

This is of course theoretically true, but let us consider first, whether it is

something which ought not to be even possible, and second, whether if pos-sible, it probably would ever happen. In the first place the right which is claimed to be imperiled is merely a political practice differing materially in the different parties and under it the different towns as already stated claimed to be imperiled is merely a rollitical practice differing materially in the different parties and under in the different towns as already stated do not as between themselves have comparison applies only to the Republican and Democratic parties and in those do not as between themselves have equal or anywhere near equal influence in the principal conventions.

The real town right which has a le-The real town right which has a legal guarantee is a right to representation in the lower house of the General Assembly and as sincere friends of town representation there we shall be surprised and sorry if the law determining power which that right gives to them is deliberately used to keen mining power which that right gives to them is deliberately used to keep from all fellow citizens throughout the State the right themselves to decide for whom they shall vote, provided in the light of modern ideals they now want that right and if this is doubted it can be very easily made certain.

Are we not justified for instance, in respectfully suggesting that state sen-

respectfully suggesting that state sen-ators, who constitutionally, and pur-posely, and actually represent people as distinguished from towns, would most fairly be nominated by the in-dividual people whom alone they repre-

But in the second place, whether what we have just said be true and of consequence or not, would the thing objected to ever really happen? CITY VS. TOWN, NEVER.

The centers of population have never in the history of the state lined up against the smaller towns in the matter of nominations and there is no possible reason why they should here possible reason why they should here-after. They have no community of in-terest in such matters and no reason whatever simply as populous places to stand together. They are far more jealous of each other than the coun-try towns are and have never yet been able even to approach agreement about a candidate when there was any a candidate when there was any

towns opposed or favored it. The lines never have been and never could be drawn in any such way as that.

Therefore we believe that by permitting every elector wherever he resides to have as much voice in nominating as in electing his officers the smaller towns will give up nothing which has been of any real advantage to them or anything which has ever been consciously acted upon, although under party rules they have had the purely theoretical ability by complete agreement retical ability by complete agreement and combination to control the matter. We accordingly hope for the saks of the towns themselves that if direct primaries are in other respects desirable they will not be denied on the grounds just considered.

PARTY LEADERSHIP IMPROVED.

In the third place it has been claimed, that direct primaries disrupt parties and impair party efficiency. This tles and impair party efficiency. This claim when traced to its source has been found to have a purely self shorigin. The plan has been under extensive trial now for several years and no such result is any where apparent, Entirely competent and disinterested observers emphatically assert that the contrary is true. On priniciple it cer-tainly should be true, for whatever makes the rank and file more con-tented with their participation in party action ought to make them better par-ty men. Under such a law as we pro-

ty men. Under such a law as we propose there is still enough work for party machinery to do to keep it as bright as ever. If these laws had wrought the party injury which is sometimes prophesied, they would have been repealed long ago, for nothing is ever more carefully attended to in legislatures than party interest.

Governor Hughes in his recent inaugural well says that "direct" primarles promote true party leadership by making it less suscentible to misuse and more in accord with general party sentiment. By increasing the direct influence of the party voters their participation in party affairs will be enticipation in party affairs will be en-couraged. It will make the elective officer more independent of those who would control his action for their sel-fish advantage, and enable him to appeal more directly to his constituency upon the basis of faithful service. It cannot fail, in the main, to prove a strong barrier against the efforts of those who seek, by determining the selection of candidates to pervert administration to the service of relyting or istration to the service of privilge or to secure immunity for lawbreaking. It is a reform which is instinct with the spirit of our institutions and it is difficult to see how any party man, however earnest in his partisanship, can oppose the right of the voters of the party really to decide who shall The fourth objection that direct primaries make nominations impossible for poor men can hardly be the result

COST OF ELECTIONS. The merest tyro in politics, and every one who pays the slightest attention to election returns, know that to run for office is a prohibited past me

brief reply to them let us see just what the proposed law is and right here it should be said that any person who is enough interested in it to desire is enough interested in it to des to understand it fully should send the comptroller at Hartford for

ant-Governor, all congressmen, sher-iffs, state senators, representatives in the general assembly and judges of Probate. It also applies to all elective city and Borough offices and to dele-gates to state conventions.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. It applies to U. S. Senators to the extent only that in this way the Gen extent only that in this way the General Assembly is to ascertain whom the most voters in each party want. The primary election is to take place on the first Monday of October so that the least possible extra trouble will be caused to the voter since on that day the voters of 161 out of our 168 towns attend the election anyway. In the other seven towns the popu-In the other seven towns the population is so compact and the polling places so near to each voter's residence that the election will cause but ittle inconvenience. Notice of the primaries is to be pub

lished and posted throughout the state about sixty days beforehand.

Any one who desires to become a candidate for nomination must procure a petition signed by a very small per-centage of his party voters which peti-tion must be filed a certain number of days before the election.

When these petitions are all in the names of the candidates are arranged under the proper office titles and a primary ticket containing them is printed by the state for each town—a separate ticket of course for each party. The list of names is published ten days before the election.

PARTY CHECK LISTS. Party check lists are prepared under a plan which makes them reliable and

CONVENTIONS PRESERVED. State conventions are preserved and they declare the party platform and nominate the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State. Provision is made for independent nominations (outside of parties) by petition after the primary result is as-

This is done in other states. This explanation of the proposed law is necessarily very brief.

The act should be obtained and studied and 'f passed the voters will

finally come to their own. Bears the Bignature Carl Flutcher.

"If, as you say, you are not ill," said the man of pills and potions, "then tell me in confidence why you won't get up and go to work."
"Well," said the girl resolutely,

"these people owe me \$25, and I won't stir until they pay it."

"Do you think you'll get it quicker by staying in bed?" asked the doctor. "I most certainly do," she replied, with a gleam of the eye that expressed determination to fight it out on that line if it took all summer.

The doctor, advancing, said: "Roll over and stay there. That's the only way you'll get it. They owe me \$80." -National Magazine.

Marriage In Japan. A Japanese husband is allowed only one wife, but to marry is sometimes a much more serious matter than with us. Either the husband must be formally adopted into the family of the wife or the wife into the family of the husband, the couple being absorbed into one family and subject to its discipline. As a rule, this custom weighs more heavily on the bride than on the husband, for she must not only obey her husband, but every member of his family of an older generation than himself; hence a young woman often longs for old age, so that she may wield authority over the younger generations. To bring about a marriage in Japan an intermediary is appointed, whose duty it is to introduce the parties and to look to every arrangement of the wedding. He remains through life the guide, philosopher and friend of the married couple, who refer all matters, all misunderstandings, to his counsel. - Pear-

By Heart. Gladys-How is it one never forgets love affair? Aggie-Because that is something you always learn by heart. -Illustrated Bits.

There is only one sort of love, but there are a thousand different copies of tt.—La Rockefoucauld.

Short Dogs Bits Lo ... Passerby-Here, boy, your dog has bitten me on the ankle. Dog Owner-Well, that's as high as he could reach. You wouldn't expect a little pup like

Who hange himself in the chimpey should not complain of smoke.-Ger-

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A famous London nerve specialist is esponsible for the statement that good clothes greatly improve the spirits of the wearers and in consequence result in better health. Anyone who gives minute consideration to the thought will readily realize its value. How often one feels tired and exhausted and sort of "in the dumps" after a hard day's dutles with possible disappointments the condition almost boxdaring ments, the condition almost bordering on "the blues," to find perfect relief the minute they don a change of clothing. Clothes play a most important part in the great drama of life and like the actor of the stage the better they are the more applause they win. Let your clothes represent you creditably at all times. This you can't expect to do unless you boast of a good tailor. Don't ever let yourself be argued into thinking that some manufacturer out thinking that some manufacturer out west or elsewhere who has never set eyes on you can make you a suit you can intelligently call satisfactory. Ready made clothes are built by the thousands—built for every race, creed and color of people and if you stopped to maturely consider what this means you would always feel ill at ease with one of such suits on your back. There's a mighty pile of satisfaction in being able to say "My tailor is So-and-So." This means you are exclusive and that you demand more than some one else who is satisfied to wear clothes that who is satisfied to wear clothes that possess common style and patterns. You never know who is going to have an exact duplicate of your suit it it's a ready-made one—but when your tailor has provided you with a gara ready-made one—but when your tailor has provided you with a garment you know you have an individual style and that it fits because it was built solely for you along your own lines and measurements and will, when once completed, never have to be ripper tailor on the style of t once completed, never have to be rip-ped and chopped up in an unsuccessful attempt to right a wrong. First de-cide on having a merchant tailor make your spring sult and then decide on that tailor being Wheale, at 1042 Main To creates new ideas and exclusive styles and whose close connection with New York and Londor style shops particularly fits him to be the painstaking man's tallor. The new patterns are awaiting your approval.

Hilda O. Mangunson, aged 22 years.

MORRELL—In Bethel, March 12, Mrs. Juliet I. Morrell, aged 59 years.

OLMSTEAD—In Cranbury. Josephine, wildow of Aaron Olmstead.

HENDRICKS—In Norwalk. March 13, Emily Virginia, wife of William H.

### How Elbert Hubbard Became A Pianolist

Elbert Hubbard, in telling of the difficulties he encountered in writing his most successful book ("Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians"), describes his experience with the Pianola as follows:

\* \* \* "A few days after this I lectured in a town on the same evening that Paderewski played there. We stopped at the same hotel. I cut my spiel a little short, so to hear his last piece. He knew I was coming in late, and like the true gentleman that he is, he added two numbers to his program, just for me.

"After the recital we had a little Dutch Lunch, and I told him of my experience with the 'Wagner'. 'If I could hear you play every day, I could write some Good

"He smiled, replied, 'Buy a Pianola, and play for yourself.'

"The next day I was in New York and met Rev. Hugh Pentecost, orator, thinker, poet and honest man. I told him of what Paderewski had said. 'Good', he replied, 'come home and have dinner with me and I'll play my Pianola for you.'

"That evening Hugh played for me, and the next day I bought a Pianola. I began on Wagner, and the satisfaction I got out of playing was for me a glad surprise. I seemed to get acquainted with my man-he was very near to me. I knew his trials, struggles, disappointments, aspirations, hopes, joys. After

playing for half an hour I would write, and my pencil couldn't keep up with my thoughts.

"Each composer was taken up in the same way. I played his music until I seemed to know the man-I bathed me in sweet sounds. Then I bought another Pianola and put it in the Roycroft Bookbindery, and one of the girls used to play for the workers, to their great delight. I think I could write a better series of 'Musicians' now-I have more harmony in my cosmos I hope than I had then, less grump, grouch and growl in my

"Then the Pianola is a better instrument than I at first used. For one thing it has the METROSTYLE, which gives the proper swing to a composition—helps to make plain the thought that was in the composer's mind. The Weber Pianola Piano is a great boon for a Business man —it brings to him the joy and zest of pro-ducing the music himself. It is educational and it is a rest and relaxation for tired nerves. It tends to sanity, strength and length of days. Music stirs the imagination to the creative point. And the reason I know is because I have tried it."

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MARRIED.

GREGORY-HUNGERFORD-In Dan-bury, March 10 Miss Nellie J. Hun-gerford to William A. Gr. gory. MORGAN-PRIOR-In Stamford, March 9, Florence H., daughter of Mr. Ed-ward M. Prior, to Cornelius A. Morward M. Frior, to Cornelius A. Morgan of Sound Beach.
BURKE—KLUG—In Danbury, March
11, Robert A. Burke and Miss Emily
M. Klug.

DIED.

O'DONNELL—In Danbury, March 10, Manora Ellen O'Donnell, of Brook-STEVENS-In Brookfield, March 10 Catharine L. Stevens, aged 79 years. LIGHT-In Danbury, March 10, John Bell, in his 79th year, First detailor make decide on t 1042 Main f good rea
MANGUNSON—In New Fairfield March 12, Charlotta E., widow of Henry J. Dayton, aged 70 years.

MANGUNSON—In Danbury, March 10, Hilda O. Mangunson, aged 22 years.

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